CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE above Establishment, having been put in fine order, I he now commencing its fourth season. The success which has attended it thus far enables the subscriber to say with confidence, to all who wish to make a practical application of the Water Oure Treatment, that they can pursue it here under the most favorable auspices for the removal of disease. The location, although in the immediate violinity of one of the most beautiful cities in the Union, is still very retired. The water is very pure, soft, and abundant.

The charge for board, medical advice, and all criticary attendance of nurses, is 85 ger week, payable weekly.

May 1—3m

T. I. SKELYE, M. D., Proprietor.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF HENRY CLARE, a native of London, about thirty years of age, who emisted in the United States may in 1840 or 1841, and is probably atill in that service. It is been in the District of Columbia, some seven or eight years ago. Any member of his wife's family or other person, who may know anything of him and of his present altrastion, by leaving the information with the Editor of this paper, will confer a great favor upon his sister.

SARAH CLARE

Amesbury, Mass., March 10, 1851. Mar. 20.

CAHILL TOLMAN,

ANTI-SLAVERY CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

This body met in Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 28th May, 1851. Dr. Paxton was elected President pro tem, and Nathan Homas, Secretary. Committees were appointed to choose officers for the Convention, to prepare business, and to

prepare an address on the Fugitive Slave Law. The committee appointed for the purpose reported the following officers, viz: A. McCoy, President; J. Paxton, Vice President; J. O'Neil and M. C. White, Secretaries.

Judge Stevens presented a series of resolution which he accompanied with a thrilling speech The following are among the resolutions which were adopted by the Convention :

Resolved, That American Slavery is the most sintul, cruel, and merciless system that has prevailed in any civilized country, inasmuch as, un-der the light of the Gospel, it deprives men not only guiltless, but unaccused, of crime, of every civil and religious right; denies them legal compensation for any wrong, however grievous; an inilates in regard to them the conjugal and parental relations; consigns them at pleasure t athenism; withholds from them the Bible; and reduces them to the condition of brutes.

Resolved, That it is our right to condemn and by lawful means to abolish sinful institutions wherever existing; that it is the peculiar right of American citizens to express orally, or through the press, their opinions of the conduct of their representatives and of the laws passed by them. and that every attempt to prevent or control the free expression of opinion is an outrage upon the constitutional rights of the citizens, and a dangerous assault upon the liberties of the country. Resolved, That we never purposed to abolish slavery by any unconstitutional act, nor to inringe upon the rights of the States; our doctrine being universal, absolute, unconditional emanci pation, without compensation; and our measures, under God, moral sussion and the ballot-box.

Resolved, That we deem the Fugitive Slave Act unconstitutional and inhuman, a disgrace to the country, an outrage upon civil liberty, de-serving the reprobation of every friend of God and man; and that it should be disobeyed by every person who is not willing, and does not de-serve, to wear the chains and submit to the lash

of Southern despots.

Resolved, That every man who has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and who believes the Fugitive Slave Act unconstitutional, is solemnly bound to oppose the enactment, and that, in the language of Mr. Jusgress imposes no obligation on a State, or the State, and may be resisted by an inpeople of a State, and may be resisted by an in-dividual or commentary?

Resolved, That we believe that the late act of

Congress for the recovery of fugitive slaves makes emands upon individuals to which they cannot yield obedience without a direct violation of the principles of love, mercy, and that those proprinciples of love, mercy, and justice, given by fessed ministers of the Redeemer who teach dience to this law are false teachers, and unfaithful to the high and holy profession they have

Resolved, That now, therefore, is no time sleep; it is no time to be dead; it is the time to wake, and work, and live anew in the cause; it is the time to do, and suffer, until liberty shall be enjoyed by all; it is the time for every one who claims to be a friend of the slave to lay his all upon the altar, to harness himself anew for the conflict, to throw himself into the thickest of the fight, and instead of being discouraged and tempted to lay down arms by the untoward events of these times, to lay himself out to do still more and

more, neither giving nor taking quarter.

Resolved, That in the growing and increasing influence of the Slave Power we see abundant need and imperative demand of the renewed zeal and energy of philanthropists, or the day will soon come when the North and the South, the blacks and the whites, will be subjects of a com-mon and hopeless lot-victims alike of slavery

which knows no parallel.

Resolved, That all religious, moral, or Godfearing persons, should in all cases boldly obey God rather than man, and suffer rather than commit

Resolved, That the leading professedly Christian churches of America, by fellowshiping with slaveholders and their abettors, by refusing to make slaveholding a disciplinable offence or to take any steps to relieve themselves from the support of slavery, have and still are most effectually sustaining that towering system of iniquity-

The following resolutions, offered by E. B. Crocker, were considered separately, and, after discussion, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That such churches, possessing as they do an immense moral and religious power in this country, could in a short period of time by a properly directed system of action effect the en-tire abolition of slavery, and they are therefore responsible for its continuance.

Resolved, That the individual members of such

churches are responsible, each in proportion to the extent of his Christian influence, for such support of slavery, and becomes thereby a partipator in this great sin.

Resolved, That we further recommend the with-

drawal of all support of the benevolent institutions that are not openly and avowedly opposed to slavery, and to support liberally such Christian benevolent institutions as faithfully oppose Resolved, That we earnestly enjoin a zealous

and continued effort to prevent the adoption by the people of that clause of the Constitution in relation to colored people, ordered to be separately voted upon, as most inhuman, unjust, and unchristian.

pointed for calling similar Conventions throughout the State, viz : J. H. Tibbets, North Madison, Jefferson county; Lewis Folley, Lafsyette, Tip-pecanoe county; John J. Deming, Mishawaka, St. Joseph county; James Polley, Randolph, Randolph county; John O'Niell, Greensboro, Henry county; Jabez Neal, Westfield, Hamilton county; Z. Garrigus, Jerome, Howard coun ty ; S. C. Adams, Kingston, Decatur county ; Dr. Richey, Newtown, Fountain county; Jonathan Strattan, New London, Howard county; E. Brookshire, Marion, Grant county; James Dixon, Portland Mills, Parke county; Hosea Tilson, Bethel, Wayne county. On motion, it was requested that the proceed

ings of this Convention be published in the Indiana True Democrat. National Era, True Wesley an, and in all papers friendly to the cause. The Convention then adjourned sine die.
A. McCov, President.

J. PAXTON, Vice President. J. O'NIELL, M. C. WHITE,

From the Ohio Star extra. FREEDOM CONVENTION AT RAVENNA.

Friends of Freedom, from the Western Reserve and other portions of the State, convened at Ravenna (Oblo) June 25th.

Prendem, Col. John F. Morse, of Lake county.
Vice Prendents, John L. Gage, Morgan county:
Lucretius Buseell, of Ashtabula county, Timothy
Rockwell, of Lake; J. P. Couverse, of Gesuga;
Darius Lyman, of Portage county; Sidney Edgerton, of Summit; Elisha Taylor, of Cuyahoga;
A. W. Parker, of Trumbult, Jacob Heaton, of W. Parker, of Trumbull; Jacob Heaton, o

Secretaries, H. M. Addison, Thomas Brown, L. Ely, Henry Fassett, L. W. Hall, and J. W.

On motion, a committee of two from each coun ty was appointed by the Chair, to report resolu-

During the absence of the Committee on Reso lutions, Senator Chase, Samuel Lewis, and J. R. Giddings, addressed the Convention, in able and effective speeches, which were responded to with the most enthusiastic plaudits by the assembled

freedom, by the Hutchinsons, to the delight and entertainment of the Convention.

At the conclusion of Mr. Giddings's speech, the Committee on resolutions, through their chairman, Hon. Daniel R. Tilden, reported a series of resolutions, which, after being considered and slightly amended, were unanimously and enthusi-

joyment of liberty (except for crime) such act constitutes a palpable perversion of the essential ob-jects for which governments are formed. 4. That the men or party who vote for or sus-

tain such a law, cannot and ought not to enjoy the confidence of an enlightened people.

5. That the true mission of the friends of human progress in our country is to maintain the liberties of the People, the sovereignty of the States, and the integrity of the Union, by the application to public affairs of the fundamental principles of equal rights, exact justice, and no special privileges; to a hearty cooperation in which great work we now pledge ourselves.

6. That the question of slavery and its relations

to the State and National Governments has come, in the progress of events, to be of paramount im in American politics, and that party portance slone which proposes to carry out Democrat principles in their just application to this, as well as all other questions, is rightfully entitled to the

7. That the Compromise measures of the la Congress, by making the admission of the sover-eign State of California contingent upon the loption of other measures demanded by the special interests of slavery, by its omission to guaranty freedom in free territory, by its imposition unconstitutional limitations on the power of ongress and the People to admit new States, by its provisions for the assumption of five millions of the State debt of Texas, and for the payment tories to the same State, under menace, as an inducement to the relinquishment of a groundless claim, and by its invasion of the sovereignty of the States and the liberties of the people by the enactment of an unconstitutional and indefensi-ble law for the recovery of fugitives from service, is proved to be inconsistent with all the principles and maxims of Democracy, and wholly inadequate to the settlement of the questions of

which it is claimed to be an adjustment.

8. That the guilt of passing the Fugitive Law, f surrendering free territory to a slave State, and the folly of paying ten millions to Texas for territory to which she never had any claim, at-taches to both the Hunker Whig and Democratic parties, and must continue to attach to them, while the men who voted for those measures remain with and are sustained and recognised as acceptable members of those parties.

That those men or parties who voted for and now urge the enforcement or continuance of the Fugitive Slave Law, should be repudiated by all who love justice or seek the welfare of man-10. That we deny the power of Congress to

pledge the people of this nation to admit another lave State from Texas, New Mexico, Utah, or

That we believe the great mass of the people, belonging to both the Whig and Democratic parties, really desire the happiness, elevation, and progress of our race, and that the time has arrived when good men of all parties should unite for the overthrow of a corrupt administration, and to give effect to the "self-evident truths" pro-vided in the Declaration of Independence, and which constitute the basis of our Government.

13. That the enemies of human liberty now rule our nation, because the friends of freedom are divided in their political efforts; and that it is the object of the Free Democracy to rally all who sustain the right of man to his freedom, to rescue the Government from the hands of those who prostitute its powers to the purposes of oppression and cruelty.

14. That the people cannot confide in the wis-

dom or virtue of men or parties who hold that Congress possesses constitutional power to legislate for the support, extension, or perpetuation of slavery, or to pass any law which contravenes the law of God, or robs man of his natural rights.

15. That we cannot respect nor can we confide in those lower law doctors of divinity who hold human laws above the law of God, nor can we concur in their teachings, that the Divine law is subject to "CONGRESSIONAL COMPROMISES."

16. That we regard the new Constitution recently adopted by the people of Ohio as renewed evidence of progress in our State policy, but, as t does not embrace in all respects our views, we will advocate the speedy amendment of the same so as to provide for free and universal suffrage, single Representative and Senatorial districts, and a more extended representation in both branches of the General Assembly.

17. That Edward Wade, Lyman W. Hall,

man, be appointed a committee to call a State Con-

vention of the friends of freedom, to be held at

such time and place as they may deem expedient, to form a ticket for State officers. 18. Resolved, That we recommend the holding of a National Convention of the friends of Freedom throughout the Union, at Cleveland, on Wednesday, the 24th day of September next, for the purpose of consulting together as to the next Presidential canvass, and to harmonize and unite all the sentiment of the nation opened to always.

all the sentiment of the nation opposed to slavery and the slave power.

19. Resolved, That we recommend to the Free Democracy in each county an immediate organization; that they procure and circulate papers and documents among the people; hold township

means to promulgate our doctrines and principles After the adoption of the resolutions, Judge R. P. Spalding, being loudly called for, appeared upon the stand and spoke for a short period, with with his accustomed vigorous and effective ele-quence, the Convention testifying their approbation of his burning words by frequent and most

enthusiastic applause. The exercises of the day were full of interest, harmonious and satisfactory; the weather beautiful; the grove in which the Convention assembled, pleasant and delightful; the assemblage large, (estimated by many at two thousand and over,) and the most energetic and patriotic determina-tion evinced to press forward and strike higher in

the great cause of Freedom and of man. The crowded state of our columns prevents us from publishing the letter of the Hon Charles

Francis Adams to the Convention. SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

From the Wisconsin Free Democrat.

That Democracy is naturally opposed to slavery is as self-evident a proposition as that it is unnatural for a man to enslave his own brother. Democracy implies a community of interests among all those comprising one Government. It also implies movement—progress. It is the ag-gregate of all the living men and women of the State, inspired by a common purpose, impelled by common interests, moving forward for the accomplishment of the common good of all. The life principle of Democracy, therefore, is the deadly foe of slavery. Whenever it and slavery fairly grapple, slavery must bite the dust. For Democracy is progressive, reforming, humanizing, and seeks the highest good of the whole. There may be obstruction—hindrances—in its pathway of progress, just as there are eddies and cross currents in the Mississippi; but the great swelling tide of Democracy rolls steadily on toward the ac-complishment of the enfranchisement and cleva-tion of the human race. Through the influ-ence of false leaders, and the hope of attaining desirable ends — a sound currency and free trade—it has in time past allied itself with slave-ocracy, but the signs are cheering that it is about to throw of this incubus, release itself from all unholy connection with the slave power, and apply its cardinal principles to the subversion of placed aristocracy and wrong, and the maintenance of tonethe rights of the whole people. The elections in Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, the changed tone of the public press, the movements of the young Democracy—the working men—throughout the free and in some of the slave States, lead us to hope for a reorganization of the Democratic party on a true platform of principles, in which all that is worth preserving in the old creeds shall be retained, and all that is right in the new shall be adopted. And conspic uous among these principles must be-no exten-

The Whig party, as such, is sold bodily to the slave power. Its President, and Cabinet, and leading officials, preach, write letters, use the political violating our laws," &c. illotine, and make the tour of the free States, to guillotine, and make the tour of the free States, to champion the cause of slavery. Constitutionally conservative and opposed to reform, it has at last affiliated naturally with the slaveholders, and its condition is now hopeless and helpless, so far as work for human freedom and human progress are concerned. While seeking to obtain power, it endeavored to use the anti-slavery element by professions of love for Free Soil, but, once in power, it turned its back on the men whom it had deceived, and it now rides, booted and spurred, over the peeks of all who will not how down to Fillmore.

turned to a circle of friends, and said, with pecuiar solemnity—
"Ah! the Whig party never will abolish sla-

very."
Then suddenly changing his tone, with that slight laugh and chuckle so peculiar to him, he

It is the Democratic party, after all, that are to "It is the Democratic party, after all, that are to be the real Abolitionists!"
Pointing with his long, bony finger to different individuals in the hall, he continued—
"Not such Democrats as that, and that, and that; not in my time; but by other Democrats, and at a future period!"
His friends, somewhat surprised at this avowal of opinion, asked for the philosophy of the thing.
Mr. Adams then went into a detail of his reasons, saving that the Whig party had made and would

saying that the Whig party had made and would make their action the result of expediency; that to secure power it would court the aid of the South, and eventually become the pro-slavery party; that, on the contrary, when the present managers of the Democratic party were gone, though seemingly bound indissolubly to the slave power, it would, from the inevitable tendency of its own principles, become the great anti-slavery party of the country. "Never," added Mr. Phil-lips, "did a prophecy seem more near fulfilment."

From the (Boston) Democratic Standard.

The editor of the Gazette asks: "Has Democracy been so perfect, and Whig-gery so vile, that the whole texture of the former must be preserved, and every thread and vestige of the latter annihilated and placed beyond the

reach of thought?" This interrogatory, truth and frankness de-mands that we should also answer in the affirma-tive—not that we would say that the Democratic party has been "perfect," but that upon the sub-ject of slavery, Democracy and Whiggery have held the relative positions indicated by the ques-

This may not be flattering and palatable to the editor of the Gazette, and all Whig Free-Soilers, but truth demands that it should be said. From the first agitation of the question between free-doom and slavery in this country to the present day, the stand-points against slavery have been made and defended by Democrats, while the surrenders and compromises have been made by Whigs. It was the Democrat, Thomas Jefferson, who introduced the Ordinance of 1784, and it was the Anti-Democrat, Nathan Dane, who pro-posed the compromise Ordinance of 1787; it was the Democratic, Marcus Morton, a Representative in Congress from Massachuseets, who in 1820 opposed the Missouri Compromise to the last, and it was the Federalists or Whigs, Jeremiah Mason and Henry Shaw, who surrendered to the South. any other Territory.

11. That such attempt to pledge the action of a future Congress was worthy only the servile in the thirtieth Congress; and in 1848, when It parties in favor of the non-extension of slavery, it

was the Democrat, Martin Van Buren, alone of all the acknowled the country, that had the moral courage to take a stand for freedom, and maintain it against the cor-ruption of party organization, and which he still maintains, while the Whig Websters and Fillmores have abandoned their professions, and sunk to the lower deeps of pro-slaveryism. Facts of the same purport as these might be repeated with-out number, but the above are sufficient to show what by and by will be universally acknowledged. that Democrocy, and not Whiggery, can be relied on to guard and protect by constitutional means the interests of human freedom. This difference which we have shown arises not from accident, but from the radical difference of principle which lies at the bottom of the two opposing ideas.

THE "DISSOLUTION" SCARECROW The Tribune thus concludes a long editorial upon that "raw-head and bloody bones" which has so often been successfully used to frighten Northern cowards and cravens into concessions to the

Sifting the chaff out of the whole subject, here is what we have left. The Union was to be dis-solved, if the North should have the "audacity" (vide Judge Butler) to propose to exclude the South from the territories to be acquired from Mexico. Then, after having obtained the ter-ritories, it was to be dissolved if the South was not allowed to have a specific proportion of them for Slavery—to wit—all below 36 degrees 30 minates. Then, again, it was certainly to be dissolved if California was admitted as a free State. But all these things have been done, and no dissoluened dangers, and the very recollection of them is fading from the public mind. Now, we have it from the best authority, that the Union is to be dissolved if a certain law, passed in the year 1850, relative to fugitive blacks, whose chiefest advantage and recommendation is that it enables the South to catch runaways at five thousand dollars a head, should be repealed or amended.

" To this complexion it has come at last." Tell it not in Gath! It is an awful dwindle-And how people can keep their countenance while wielding such a puny terror, after what we have I talked and felt kindly to them. comprehension. There is neither flash nor roar at such a performance. It is no more like some I meant to give you a copy of the letter of the of the Southern touches at disunion that we have | mob. Here it is alluded to, than a streak of dirty yellow paint is like a flash of lightning. We protest, in behalf of the national reputation of some of our great men, and of the respectability of our Whig Admin-istration, that this belittling process should cease, at least in official circles.

CASE OF REV. JESSE MCBRIDE.

This missionary, it will be remembered, was expelled lately from the State of North Carolina. We give below his letter detailing the conduct of the mob. His letter is dated, Guilford, May 6; after writing that he is suffering from temporary illness, he proceeds:

"I would have kept within doors this day, but for the fact that I mistrusted a mob would be out to disturb my congregation, though such a hint had not been given me by a human being. About had not been given me by a human being. About 6 o'clock this morning I crawled into my carriage and drove eighteen miles, which brought me to my meeting place, eight miles east of Greensboro'—the place I gave an account of a few weeks since—where some seven or eight persons gave their names to go into the organization of a Wesleyan Methodist Church. Well, sure enough, just before meeting time [12 o'clock] I was informed. before meeting time (12 o'clock) I was info that a pack of rioters were on hand, and that they this day. As they had heard nothing of this before, the news came upon some of my friends like a clap of thunder from a clear sky; they scarcely knew what to do. I told them I should go to meeting or die in the attempt, and like 'good sol-diers' they followed. Just before I got to the arbor, I saw a man leave the crowd and approach me at the left of my path. As I was about to pass,

" Mr. McBride, here's a letter for you. I took the letter, put it into my pocket, and said, "I have not time to read it until after meet-

Seeing that I did not stop, he said, "I want to speak to you," beckening with his hand, and turning, expecting me to follow.
"I will talk to you after meeting," said I, pulling out my watch; "you see I have no time to spare—it is just twelve."

As I went to a pin at the description.

As I went to go in at the door of the stand, a man who had taken his seat on the step rose up, placed his hand on me, and said, in a very excited

"Mr. McBride, you can't go in here !" Without offering any resistance, or saying a word, I knelt down outside the stand, on the ground, and prayed to my "Father," plead His promises, such as. "When the enemy comes in like a flood, I mill rear up a standard against" him; "I am a present help in trouble;" "I will fight all your battles for you;" prayed for grace, victory, my enemies, &c. Rose perfectly calm. Meantime my enemies cursed and swore some, but most of the time they were rather quiet. Mr.

boro', said : "You can't preach here to-day; we have come "From what authority do you thus command and prevent me from preaching? Are you author-ized by the civil authority to prevent me?"

"Has God sent you, and does He enjoin it on

affiliated naturally with the slaveholders, and its slightly amended, were unanimously and enthusiastically amended, were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted, as follows:

Whereas the present National administration has betrayed the cause of Liberty by espousing the cause of Slavery; and whereas the Fugitive Slave Law remains unrepealed, and the odious system of American Slavery is eeking to extenditiself over territory once consecrated to Freedom and whereas the so-called Whig and Democratic parties of the nation are preparing to engraft into their respective creeds an unyleiding support of the above-named Fugitive Law as the test of parties in fidelity—therefore

Resolved,

1. That we reiterate the doctrines and firmly adhere to the principles asserted at the Buffalo Convention, in August, 1848, and the Columbus Convention, in December, 1848.

2. That governments are constituted to secure all men in the enjoyment of their just rights.

3. That whenever the power or influence of government is prostituted to the purpose of oppression, or to take from any individual the endorment is prostituted to the purpose of oppression, or to take from any individual the endorment is prostituted to the purpose of oppression, or to take from any individual the endorment is prostituted to the purpose of oppression, or to take from any individual the endorment is prostituted to the purpose of oppression, or to take from any individual the endorment is prostituted to the purpose of oppression, or to take from any individual the endorment is prostituted to the purpose of oppression, or to take from any individual the endorment is prostituted to the purpose of oppression, or to take from any individual the endorment is prostituted to the purpose of oppression, or to take from any individual the endorment is prostituted to the purpose of oppression, or to take from any individual the endorment is prostituted to the purpose of oppression, or to take from any individual the endorment is prostituted to the purpose of oppression,

whipped, stoned, tarred and feathered, dragged from his own house; or his house burned over his head, and he perish in the ruins. The persons became food for the beasts they threw Daniel to; the same fire that was kindled for the 'Hebrew children' consumed these who kindled it. Haman children' consumed those who kindled it; Haman stretched the same rope he prepared for Morde-

stretched the same rope he prepared for Mordecai. Yours is a dangerous course, and you must reap a retribution, either here or hereafter. We will sing a hymn," said I.

"Oh, yes," said H., "you may sing."

"The congregation will please assist me, as I am quite unwell," and I lined off the hymn, "Father, I stretch my hands to thee," &c., rioters and all helping to sing. All seemed in a good humor, and I almost forgot their errand. When we closed, I said, "Let us pray."

"G-d d-n it, that's not singing," said one of the company, who stood back pretty well.

While we invoked the Divine blessing, I think many could say, "It is good for us to be here."

many could say, "It is good for us to be here." Before I rose from my knees, after the friends rose, I delivered an exhortation of some ten or fifteen minutes, in which I urged the brethren to steadfastness, prayer, &c., some of the mob cry-ing, "Lay hold of him!" "drag him out!" "stop him!" &c.

My voice being nearly drowned by the tumult, I left off. I was then called to have some conver-sation with H, who repeated some of the charges he preferred at first—said I was bringing on in-surrection, causing disturbance, &c.; wishing me to leave the State, said he had some slaves, and he himself was the most of a slave of any of them, had harder times than they had, and he would like to be shut of them, and that he was my true

"As to your friendship, Mr. H., you have acted quite friendly, remarkably so—fully as much so as Judas when he kissed the Saviour. As to your having to be so much of a slave, I am sorry for you; you ought to be freed. As to insurrection, I am decidedly opposed to it, have no sympathy with it whatever. As to raising disturbance and leaving the State, I left a little motherless daughter in Ohio, over whom I wished to have an oversight and care. When I left, I only expected to remain in North Carolina one year; but the people dragged me up before the court under the charge of felony, put me in bonds, and kept me; and now would you have me leave my securities to suffer, have me lie and deceive the court?" "Oh! if you will leave, your bail will not have to suffer; that can, I think, he settled without

much trouble," said Mr. H. "They shall not have trouble on my account,"

After talking with Mr. H. and one or two more on personal piety, &c, I went to the artor, took my seat in the door of the stand for a minute; then rose, and after referring to a few texts o Scripture to show that all those who will live Scripture to show that all those who will live godly shall suffer persecution, I inquired, lst. What is nersecution? 2ndly, noticed the fact, "shall suffer," gave a synoptical instory or persecution, by showing that Abel was the first martyr for the right—the Israelites' sufferings. The prophets were source, were sawn assumed, "sere tempted, were slain with the sword, had to wander in deserts, mountains, dens and caves of the earth, were driven from their houses, given to fe-rocious beasts, lashed to the stake, and destroyed in different ways. Spoke of John the Baptist showed how he was persecuted, and what the charge. Christ was persecuted for doing what John was persecuted for not doing. Spoke of the sufferings of the apostles, and their final death; of Luther and his coadjutors; of the Wesleys and early Methodists; of Fox and the early Quantum statements. kers; of the early settlers in the colonies of the United States. Noticed why the righteous were persecuted, the advantages thereof to the right-eous themselves, and how they should treat their persecutors—with kindness, &c. Spoke, I suppose, some half an hour, and dismissed. Towards the close, some of the rioters got quite angry, and yelled, "Stop him!" "Pull him out!" "The righteous were never persecuted for d-d abolitionism," &c. Some of them paid good atten-tion to what I said. And thus we spent the time from twelve to three o'clock, and thus the meet-

ing passed by.

Brother dear, I am more and more confirmed in the righteousness of our cause. I would rather, much rather, die for good principles, than to have applause and honor for propagating false theories and abominations. You perhaps would like to know how I feel. Happy most of the time; a not, thus far, been suffered to deny Him. Some-times I have thought that I was nearly home. I generally feel a calculus of soul, but sometimes about as injurious as fire. my enjoyments a burden of prayer for them. That of them giving turous. I have had a great a dear flock; help me pray have not heard of one my enjoyments a turous. I have had a great burden of prayer of the flock; help me pray for them. That the had a flock is the fact of one of them giving in ming, and I believe some, if not most of the first country is the first chapter of the Acts of the Apostles to the first chapter of the Acts of the Apostles to the rioters, commencing at the 17th verse. I told them, if their institutions were of God, I could not be appropriately a flower than the form a sum of God them. harm them; that if our cause was of God, they could not stop it—that they could kill me, but they could not kill the truth. Though I talked plainly,

I meant to give you a copy of the letter of the "Mr. McBRIDE:

"We, the subscribers, very and most respectfully request you not to attempt to fulfil your appointment at this place. If you do, you will surely be interrupted. [Signed by 32 persons.]

" May 6, 1851. Some were professors of religion-Presbyteri-ans, Episcopal Methodists, and Methodist Protestants. One of the latter was an "exhorter I understand some of the crowd were negro tra-Farewell,

Correspondence of the Boston Transcript. THE NEW FIRE ANNIHILATOR.

MR. EDITOR: As this most wonderful invention is now attracting public attention, I propose to offer your readers such a description of it as my limited knowledge of its peculiar construction and operation will allow. It is known as "Phillips' Fire Annihilator," and is now in successful opera-tion and use in England. So entirely has it answered the expectations of the inventors, that it has already been introduced into the residences of the nobility, from the Queen down—and also into the Crystal Palace. Lord Brougham recently stated in Parliament that he intended soon to submit a proposition, that no vessel be allowed to go to sea without a supply of these annihilators on board. I mention these facts to show that I am not talking about a thing of possibilities and probabilities — but of actual, permanent, practical existence.

out the use of water. The machines are of various sizes, depending upon the use to which they are required to be applied. Those ordinarily used for the protection of dwellings and stores are about the size of a coal-scuttle, and weigh about twenty pounds each. They are made of strong sheet iron, somewhat in the form of a pail, with a strong cover, and with various compart-ments inside. Within these several divisions are placed a number of chemical preparations, which, when brought into contact, by a simple mechanical contrivance, product, an immense volume of gaseous vapor or steam, which rusbes out of an vapor, coming in contact with the flame, instantly extinguishes it, although it can be breathed with perfect impunity. A room that is filled with flames and smoke, so as to be inaccessible under ordinary

and smoke, so as to be inaccessible under ordinary circumstances, can readily be entered with one of these machines in operation.

The Annihilator instantly envelopes itself, and the person holding it, in an atmosphere which can be breathed, and at the same time keeps at bay and extinguishes all flame in the apartment. I have not examined the chemical preparations, or the result of their combination, so as to state the precise chemical effect upon the flame in extinguishing it. But that such is the effect, no one can doubt who has paid any attention to the accounts given in the English journals. The London Times, in giving a report of some experiments witnessed, says: Before this experiment was shown, Mr. Phillips gave a sort of explanatory lecture, illustrated on a smaller scale. He stated that the great advantages possessed by the gas employed by him over water were as follows: The gas was evolved at a temperature of about 106 degrees was evolved at a temperature of about 106 degrees Fahrenheit, and came in contact with flames having a temperature of about 300 degrees, and under which temperature it could not exist. The gas abwhich temperature is sorbed part of this heat, and not only in proportion to its original volume, but expanded as much as a hundred times more, each part still retaining

highly absorbent powers.

Now, water thrown into a body of flame only Now, water thrown into a body of flame only neted on the part immediately in contact with it, althought it might be used at say 32 degrees Fahrenheit, much lower than the gas, yet it was found that a very small part assumed the form of vapor in coming in contact with flame, and spread through it; the greater quantity fell down by its superior weight, and was wasted. Mr. Phillips soperior weight, and was wasted. Mr. Phillips
then showed an experiment to prove this. He
lighted coal gas in the hold of a model of a ship,
and poured jug after jug of water on it without
any effect, but immediately the vapor was brought
in contact with it, the flame was extinguished.
The cost of such a machine as I have mentioed,
when charged, is about ten dollars; and can be
re-charged for one dollar. One such machine is
abundantly sufficient for the protection of any or-

dinary dwelling-house or store. Larger machines, to run on wheels, and to which hose can be attached, and used for large fires, cost from two to three hundred dollars each.

The following description of a series of striking experiments with the Annihilator, by Mr. Phillips, will be read with interest. It is taken from the Landon Shiming Grantle.

the London Shipping Gazatte:

"We attended another demonstration of the powers and applicability of this wonderful invention at Milbank, on Tuesday last, the spot chosen (Messrs. Johnson's stone-yard) being especially for the convenience of members of the Legislature and other able men. Our business in attending these experiments frequently is to find out the cause of failure, should such occur; but the more we see of the operation, the more we are convincwe see of the operation, the more we are convinced of its unerring certainty, rendered also more valuable by the facility with which it is applied under every conceivable circumstance which may attend a conflagration. The first exhibition was in a wood frame house, filled with planking and shavings saturated with turpentime and tar; when fiercely ignited, the flames pouring out of the windows and through the roof, the application of two hand machines quenched the fire completely

in three minutes.

"The second trial was on a tank, twenty feet long and nine feet wide, constructed of wood, and filled with gas tar; this, the most inflammable material known, was set on fire, and allowed to at-tain the greatest possible intensity, driving the spectators to a distance; a stream of vapor directed from the machine chased away the flame; and this experiment, like the first, was completely suc-cessful. The third, however, was a more impor-tant affiair, and the more particularly interesting to us, as it is to the shipping interest that we would earnestly commend the invention. The hold of a vessel of about 150 tons, moored off the wharf, was filled with sugar hoghheads, turpentine barrels, resin barrels, &c., all being filled with tine barrels, resin barrels, &c., all being filled with shavings, on which turpentine and resin was plentifully aprinkled; the whole was set light to from below, and the hatches opened to give the fire firmer play. When the combustion was complete, and the flames ascended high above the decks, two men, each bearing a No. 8 machine, by simply directing the nozzle of the apparatus to the aperture, succeeded in dispelling every trace of burning in far less time than it takes to record the fact; and as the vapor in this case descended the fact; and as the vapor in this case descended to do its extraordinary work of annihilating the mighty antagonistic element, it was indubitably manifest to every beholder that it might with ease and certainty by applied under every possible con-tingency on shipboard, both life and property be-ing rescued from the awful danger all but instanusly, on the application.

A similar description of the above experiments is given in the London Times, Chronicle, Post, Advertiser, Journal, &c, all expressing entire satisfaction with the results witnessed.

In conclusion, I will glance at a few of the

guishing fire:
_lst. It is directly at hand, and can be applied of ten, fires, when first discovered, are confined to one room; and although the room may be so fill-ed with smoke and flame as to be entirely inaccessible with the ordinary apparatus of water, yet, with one of these fire Annihilators in hand, the room can be entered with safety, and the flames at once extinguished. The gas thrown out envelopes the person holding the machine in a vapor which is breathed readily, and at the same time drives the flames away and extinguishes them With the present tardy arrangement, an alarm is given, and before water from the engines can be brought to bear upon the fire, the whole house

2d. The gasor vapor, when thrown into a room. 2d. The gasor vapor, when thrown into a room, penetrates every part and performs its office without being directed to any particular point. Water will only extinguish a fire by being thrown directly upon the ignited mass from which the flame springs. This cannot always be accomplished. Water has no effect upon a flame, that element which appeads and compunicates the fire. which spreads and communicates the fire. Fire-men know very well it is useless to play upon a

Annihilator, for he has only to turn a plug, give a rap with his fist, then throw it into the room on fire, and the work is done. Water is not always at hand, and if it were, the room cannot probably know how I feel. Happy most of the time; a religion that will not stand persecution will not take us to Heaven. Blessed be God, that I have 4th. The gas from the Annihilator is perfectly

exhibited a very science wards us. Yours, respectfully, G. Q. COLTON.

Attorney and Agent, Washington City, D. C., A TFENDS to claims for Pensions, Bounty Land, Extra
A Pay, and Arrearages of Pay, and the settlement of Accounts before the several Departments of the Government.
References.—Hon. S. P. Chase, Ohio; Hon. D. Wilmot,
Pennsylvania; Hon. O. Cole, Wisconsin; Hon. Ellis Lewis,
Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Gen. Edward Armor, Carlisle,
Pennsylvania; Dr. G. Bailey, Editor National Era; and the
accounting officers generally.

June 5—6m

SUPERIOR DAGUERREOTYPES,
FIRST PREMIUM!

J. H. WHITEHURST has extended the field of his operations over more ground than any Daguerreotypist in the country. His Galleries may be found on Pennsylvania avenue, hetween Four-and, a half and Sixth streets; No. 207
Baltimore street, Baltimore; corner Broadway and Leonard street, New York; No. 77 Main street, Richmond; Sycamore street. Petersburg; Main street, Norfolk; and Main street, Lynchburg, Virginia.

His beautifully and highly fluished Electro Dagnerreotypes are an extraordinary improvement, insuring faithful and highly fluished likenesses in a few seconds.

The rotary back-ground, invented by J. H. Whitehurst, gives an airy and living appearance to the picture.

He is the patentee of the Morteotype, the art of imbedding Daguerreotype likenesses in tombstones, so as to make them resist the ravages of time and weather.

Whitehurst's establishments now distribute more than thirty thousand pictures annually, and have never given disastisfaction. This is certainly a flattering proof of the superiority of his likenesses.

I. H. Weells the attention of the public generally to his performing of his ligensesses.

J. H. W. calls the attention of the public generally to his legantly furnished Gallery over Lane & Tucker's new store, where a free exhibition of pictures will be given.

Notwithstanding the usual competition in Daguerrectypes at the recent fair of the Maryland Institute, he was awarded

the first medal by the judges.

Likenesses of every description copied, and post-mortenesses attended to.

March 27—tf LIGHT'S LITERARY AGENCY,

No. 3 Cornhill, Boston, S the special Boston and New England office for the fo

nati, 52.

The Friend of Youth, a superior monthly journal for the Young, edited by Mrs. M. L. Bailey, Washington. Price, lelivered free of postage, 62 1 2 cents a year; by mail, 50

Also, the Boston Publishing Office for The New Englander, a quarterity journal, commanding the first order of talent, and taking a liberal view of the Progressive movements of the age, religious and secular. It holds itself free to treat on every subject that may be presumed to be interesting to intelligent Christian men; and to such men, in every profession and position, it addresses itself. Edited by a Committee, including some of the best minds of New Haven. Each volume begins in February. Price, \$3 a year; single numbers, 75 cents.

OFF Subscriptions and renewals to the above Periodicals, and orders for all useful books, solicited by May 1.

G. W. LIGHT, 2 Cornhill

PARKEVILLE WATER CURE. A CCESSIBLE from all parts of the United States, situaA CCESSIBLE from Woodbury, Gloucester county, New
Jersey, and nine miles south of Philadelphia, with which
communication may be had several times daily, is now in
successful operation for the cure of tout, Rheumatism,
Bronchitis, incipient Consumption, Dyspeptis, Constipation,
Diarrhors, Dropay, Piles, Prolapsus Uteri, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, and scrofulous, narvous, febrile,
and cutaneous diseases

This institution was built expressly for the purpose of a
water sure establishment, is capable of accommodating fifty
patients, and abundantly supplied with water of the purest
quality.

quality.

The managers, while they offer the advantages of their institution to the diseased, would tender them the comforts and conveniences of a home.

The efficacy of water, diet, air, and exercise, in restoring the diseased to health, vigor, and happiness, is no longer problematical, as thousands who have been cured thereby

can testify.

The resident physician, J. H. STEDMAN, M. D., late of Bethesda Water Cure, New York, has been a member of the melical profession for twenty years, and had much experience in hydropathic practice.

For admission or further information, apply to SAMUEL WEBB. Secretary, at the Institute, or at No. 16 Logan-square, Philadelphia.

June 12.

A TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Low, and in Chancery, Youngstown, Mahoning county

SANDS BARSAPARILLA

And the case was the same of the case of

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the blood, and for the cure of Screpula, Mercurial Diseases, Rhematism Cutaneous Eruptions, stubborn Ulcers, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Salt Rheum, Consumption, Fever Sores, Fymale Complaints, Erysipelas, Loss of Appetite, Pumples, Riles, General Debility, 4c.

This preparation has now borne the test of over fourteen Y years' experience, since its first introduction to public favor, during which time numerous imitations have sprumminto existence, founding their claims to the confidence of the community on the curative powers contained in the sares parilla root, the great reputation and extended use of which has been mainly attributable to the many wonderful cures effected by the use of this preparation. While sarsaparilla root forms an important part of its combination, it is at the same time compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power, and it is in the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation that its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends. Other preparations imitate in the style of putting up, and in bearing the name of one of its incredients, and here ends their resemblahoe to it. Those needing a remedy and purifier like this, are requested to note where this difference exists, and, in making choice of what they will use, not to take any other but that one entitled to their confidence, from the long list of cures it has effected on living witnesses, whose testimonials and residences have been published, and who are still bearing daily testimony to its worth. The whole history of medicine has scarcely furnished a parallel to the numerous and remarks be cures effected by its use, and what it has effected once it can effect again.

FROM KENTUCKY.

can effect again. FROM KENTUCKY. INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM CURED.

Bardstown, Kentucky, July 10, 1849.

Messys, Sands-Gentlemen:

It is my duty to communicate facts in relation to the beneficial effects of your Sarsaparilla. My wife was afflicted with inflammation and soreness of the stomach of the worst character; her limbs and chest were much swotlen; she had constant headache, and last spring was attacked severely with inflammatory retunatism. The best medical aid we could obtain afforded only momentary relief; and while in this situation, she heard of the many remarkable cures effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, and commenced its use, which produced instant relief, and less than six bot these entirely removed all the dropsical swelling and every other inflammatory symptom, restoring her to perfect health. I send this statement as an act of justice, believing it to be my duty to encourage the suffering portion of the human family to use Sands' Sarsaparilla, which I believe has no parallel in the catalogue of medicine.

With feelings of lasting gratitude, I remain your friend, SAMUEL P. HARGER. BARDSTOWN, KENTCCKY, July 10, 1849.

Read the following, from New Orienns:

Read the following, from New Orleans:

New Orleans, November 12, 1849.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen:

I take the liberty of sending you a letter which may be of importance to those who are suffering as I have done. I received great benefit from your Sarsopasia, having been cured of a malady after suffering six years. I hereby cheerfully certify to the good effect of your medicine, and I hope God will reward you for all the good you have done. A chroule cough had tormented me day and night, and repeated attacks of fever induced me to believe that I should die with consumption. One day, while suffering a violent attack of burning fever, a friend persuaded me to try your incomparable medicine, but, to tell the truth, I had no confidence in it. I finally purchased a bottle, and by its use and the help of God I was restored to better health than I had enjoyed for six years. I cannot but bless the author of this admirable medicine.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Nessys. Sands—Scallemen:

My wife suffered with a distress and burning in her chest for many years, and my daughter was afflicted from her birth with a humor in her blood. We consulted various physiciaus, and some second of the second physiciaus, and some second physiciaus, and some second physiciaus, and some second permanent for the great medicinal value of Sands' Sarsmparilla. On his reconstructed and second physiciaus, and some experienced permanent benefit. My daughter's skin assumed a new appearance entirely; from being rough, hard, and scally, it became smooth and soft. My wife's sufferings are almost gone, and its use a short time longer, it is my firm belief, will produce a perfect cure.

Yours with respect, G. S. HENDRICKSON,
Pastor of the Baptist Church at the English Neighborhood.

Of Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. \$

English Neighborhood.

BT Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS. Bruggists and Chemists. 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Bruggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Frice & per bottle: six bottles for \$5.

For sale by R. S. PATTERSON and CHS. ETOTT & CO., Washington; by ROBERT SHOEMARER, Philadelphia; by COLBY & CO., Baltimore; and by SETH W POWLE, Boaton.

April 2—endm

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS,

WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND

CONSUMPTION. THIS invaluable remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs has obtained a celebrity, from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other preparations have shown themselves palliatives, and some-times effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After

ed to cure diseases of the throst and lungs."

Dr. Perkins the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned physicians of this country, writes, the Cherry Pectoral is extensively used in this section, where it has shown inmistakable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases.

The Rev. John D. Cochrane, a diskinguished clergyman of the English Church, writes to the proprietor, from Montreal, that he has "been cured of a severe asthmatic affection by Cherry Pectoral." His letter at full length may be found in our circular, to be had of the agent, and is worth the attention of asthmatic patients.

This letter is from the well-known druggist at Hillsdale, Michigan, one of the largest dealers in the State; and this

"DEAR SIR: Immediately on receipt of your Cherry Pec-oral, I earried a bottle to an acquaintance of mine, who was hought to be near his end with quick consumption. He was hen unable to rise from his bed, and was extremely feeble then unable to rise from his bed, and was extremely feeble. His friends believed he must soon die, unless relief could be obtained for him, and I induced them to give your excellent medicine a trial. I immediately left town for three weeks, and you may judge of my surprise, on my return, to meet him in the street on my way home from the cars, and find he had entirely recovered. Four weeks from the day he commenced taking your medicine, he was at work at his arduous trade of a blacksmith.

"There are other cases, within my knowledge, where the Cherry Pectoral has been singularly successful, but none so marked as this. Very truly vours.

marked as this.

Very truly yours,
G. W. UNDERWOOD.

"HANOVER, ORIO, April 3, 1850.

"Dear Siz: I wish I could tell all who suffer with a cough, what your Cherry Pectoral has done for me. It does seen, they might be benefited by the information. I had a lung fever, which left my lungs weak and infiamed. Being very feeble, and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink in consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreadful outsyh was fast wearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine by the advice of a clergyman who had seen its effects before. It eased my cough at first, and gave me rest at ni bt. In less than a fortnight I could eat well and my cough had ceased to be troublesome, my appetite returned, and my food nourished me which soon restored my strength. Now, after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral.

"Yours, with respect, JULIA DEAN.

"I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is in conformity with my own views of her case, and her cure by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"The above-named Joseph Dean, and Julia his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement.

sonary according to their statement.

SAMUEL C. VAN DERWENT,
Pastor of the Baptist Church st, Lowell, Mass., and sold by the druggists general

HENRY H. PAXTON, A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and S Chancery, Cadis, Harrison county, Ohio.

THOMAS EMERY. MANUFACTURER of Lard Oil, Star and Adamantine treets, Clincinnati, Ohio. N. B. Cash paid for Nos. 1 and 2 tard, grease, mutton and

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WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun. Asterney and Cou at Law, Columbus, Ohlo. Diffice in Plath's new ing, State street, opposite south four of Steate Mouse.

CAMILL TOLMAN,

COMMISSION Merchant and Manufacturers' Agent for the sale of every description of PLAIN AND PAINTED WOODEN WARE. Particular attention given to shipping goods promptly, at the lowest rates, to any part of the country. Orders solicited. No. 5 Canal and No. 12 Merrimae streets, Boston, Massachusetts. HOOKER & HAWLEY, A TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Hartford, Con-necticut. JOHN HOOKER. Sept. 12-17 JOSEPH R. HAWLEY. NEWSPAPER AGENCIES. V B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is agent for the National Era, and authorized to take Advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are at Booton, 8 Congress street; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, northwest corner of Thind and Chestnut streets; Baltimore, southwest corner of North and Fayette streets; and Fayette streets.

DSF S. M. PETTENGILL, NewspaperAdvertising, Subscription, and Collecting Agent, No. 10 State street, Boston, (Journal Building,) is also agent for the National Era.

DAVID TORRENCE, NOTARY PUBLIC, Xenia, Ohio, Will take acknowledgments depositions, affidavits, and protestations, in town or country; is agent for the National Era, the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, the American Life Stock Insurance Company; and attend to the collection of claims generally; also, to selling leasing, and renting real estate.

By Office—Galloway's Buildings, up stairs—corner room. Sept. 19—19

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Buttons, Hoslery, Gloves, Ribbons, Purse Twist, Comba,
Steel Beads, Spool Cotton, Tapes, Needles, Pins, Bobbins,
La. &c. &c. WATSON & RENWICK, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

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They prepare Specifications and Drawings of new inventions, and transact all business connected with their profession.

They will revise and attend to the reconsideration of those
applications which have been rejected by the Commissioner
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drawing, or the presentation of an improper claim.

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internation despends on the proper form,
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oribers.

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Modelscan be safely sent to us by the Expresses.

Rough sketches and descriptions can be sent by mail.

Letters must be post post.

Office of the post post.

July 18.

E. S. KENWICK.

LARD OIL.—Lard Oil of the finest quality a qual to sperm for combustion, also for machinery and wooliens, being manufactured without acids, can always be purchased and shipped in strong barrels, prepared expressly to prevent leakage. Orders received and executed for the Lake, Atlantic, and Southernoities, also for the Westindies and Canadae. Apply to Lake, Atlantic, and Southernouses, and Canadas. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Jan. 20. 23 Water street, near Walmut, Cincinnati, O LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1851.

LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1851.

THE American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have just published another stereotyped Almanac, for the coming year, with special reference to the great question of Slavery at the present time, and in the expectation that the friends of the cause throughout the country will co-operate in diffusing extensively the valuable statistical and reading matter it contains. Considering the expense at which the Almanae has been prepared, the low price at which it is sold, and the increased facilities for forwarding it, by express or otherwise, from New York, over the whole of the Northern States, it is confidently expected that the circulation this year will greatly exceed that of any previous year. So much useful matter cannot well be circulated at less expense.

bly shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of physicians, patients, and the public at large.

See the statements, not of obscure individuals and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.

The Almanae is handsomely printed, on finer paper than usual, with well-executed wood engravings, prepared expressive for its distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.

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N. B. Editors friendly to the cause of freedom are re-

spectfully requested to give the above an insertion, as the object in publishing the Almanac is not to make money, but

ORTHOPÆDIC SURGERY.

(THE USE OF THE KNIFE DISPENSED WITH)

THE managers of the Parkeville Institute (near Philadelphia) have opened a ward in that institution, for the cure of DEFORMITIES OF THE HUMAN BODY, such ascured spine, crooked limbs, deformed bones, club feet and all diseases of an analogous character, and also bernis, or rupture, by means which render a resort to the use of the knife unnecessary. These patients will be under the charge of an experienced and skillful Orthopædic Surgeon, (br. F. Cullen.) who was for four years a pupil of the late celebrated Dr. HEBER CHASE, of Philadelphia, and who has for the last ten years devoted himself to this specially. Persons at a distance can consult with Dr. Cullen, by letter, describing the case and enclosing a fee of ten dollars, directed to the care of Samuel Webb, Secretary, No. 56 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, to whom all applications for admission are to be made.

T. F. CULLEN, M. D.,
March 20—tf

Visiting Surgeon.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, One door east of Z. D. Gilman's Drug

One door east of Z. D. Gilman's Drug Store.

EXHIBITION FERF.

To meet the increasing patronage of this establishment, the Sitting and Exhibition Rooms have been enlarged, and fitted up in a style second to nome in this country.

It was necessary, also, to have more assistance in the operating department; and I have therefore associated with me maintain the present popularity of this Gallery.

Some valuable additions to the collection of specimens have been recently made, among which we will mention that of JENNY LIND, taken from life; one of AMIN BEY, Turkish Envoy; and one, from a Daguerreotype taken in Rome, of Powers's statue of JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The collection of the United States Senate, intended for exhibition at the World's Fair, to be held in London in May next, will be complete in a few days, a part of which may be seen at this time.

Having a superior Sky-Light, and one of the best German Cameras, capable of taking portraits twelve times the usual size, and twice the size of any in, this city, toge her with a constant and successful practice for the last twelve years, we feel confident in being able to furnish Daguerreoty pes to those who may want them, which, for beauty of tone, clearness of impression, life-like expression, grace and came of position, cannot be aurpassed.

By a new and improved process practiced at this establishment, we are enabled to take pictures in the short space of one second, enabling parents to supply themselves with perfect Daguerreotypes of their little ones, of all ages.

CT Ministures neatly set in tokets, breakpins, finger rings, and settings furnished, if desired.

N. S. BENNETT.

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Second-name treasured by the second prices. Music, Labels, &c. &c., atereotyped Books, Pamphlets, Music, Labels, &c. &c., atereotyped Hooks, Pamphlets, Music, Labels, &c. &c., atereotyped Hooks, Pamphlets, &c. &c., atereotyped Hooks, &c. &c., atereotyped

From New York and Intermediate Places. THE Camden and Amboy Railroad and Philadelphia a Trenton Railroad lines leave Walnut Street Wh hiladelphia, for New York, as follows: At 6 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, (Sandays excepted.) fore At 9 A. M., via Tacony and Jersey City,

JOHN W. NORTH, A TTORNEY and Connection at Law, an Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesott Oct. 11.-y